

NEW JERSEY.

The Democratic State Convention of New Jersey met at Trenton on the 10th inst. Delegates to the National Convention were selected, but were not instructed.

The following resolutions were adopted

Resolved, That the Democracy of the State of New Jersey, by their representatives, proclaim their adherence and devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and all limitations of power upon the Federal Government.

Resolved, That it is the right of each State to determine for itself all questions relating to suffrage, and that any legislation of Congress on this subject, affecting the States, is in violation

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dom of good statesmanship he fulfilled all the obligations of the State to the Federal Government, and at the same time, upheld the laws, political rights of the people, and maintained the supremacy of the civil law over the military.

Resolved, That we pledge our unwavering support to the nominees of the National Democratic Convention to assemble in the city of New York on the 4th day of July next. That without intending in any way to instruct our delegates, New Jersey would feel honored by the nomination of Ex-Governor Joel P. Barker as a candidate for the

office of President of the United States.

The following confidential letter from Chief Justice Chase to a personal friend, has been published in the New York Herald as giving the present position and sentiments of Mr. Chase on important political questions:

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1868.

My Dear Sir: You are right in believing that I "shall never abandon the great principles, for the success of which I have given my entire life." I adhere to my creed of equal rights," without one jot or tittle of abatement. I shall be glad if new professors of that creed adhere to it

I am amazed by the torrent of invective by which I am drenched. Almost everything that I say is taken out of its proper whole cloth. Where an allegation has a little fact in it the fact is so perverted as to travestise that it becomes falsehood. I know no motive for all this except desire to make me ridiculous. I have not so far proved a success, coupled with a belief that, I have done something to prevent being a success. I have not been a particle of impeachment certainly; but I have not been a particle on the other side.

An ordinary man, in a trial, whose conscience testifies that I have been strictly impartial; and I am sure that any one who reads the report will say so. Individually I have my convictions and opinions, but I do not give them to the public. I have them. Indeed, I do not think that the case, in any of its aspects, has been the subject of conversation between myself and more than four or five Senators, and that

The real ground of denunciation is that I have not been a partisan of conviction and this denunciation I am willing to bear. They may denounce and abuse me as I read me out of the party if they choose. I follow my old lights, not the new.

What the developments of the future may be I know not. I neither expect nor desire to be a candidate for office again. I would, however, gratify me exceedingly if the democratic party would take ground which would assure the party against

attempts to subvert the principle of a universal suffrage established in eight, and in some instances in all, of the States of the Union. Then, I think, the future of the great cause for which I have labored so long—would be secure, and I should regret my absence from political labors.

SALMON P. CHASE.

Democratic Gains in South Carolina.

The full returns of the recent Congressional elections come in with great irregularity, and many of the returns received do not show the result with sufficient clearness to enable us to make a comparison of the result with the vote at previous elections. Even in the State of South Carolina, where the result is Democratic, the Conservative vote was a large one in some districts, and a startling

Comparing the vote at the County elections with the vote upon the ratification of the new constitution, we obtain the following figures:

Darlington, majority for the constitution 10,000, Democratic majority County elections 1321, Democratic gain 698.

Laurens, majority for the constitution 1764, Democratic majority County elections 554, Democratic gain 1318.

Chester, majority for the constitution 739, Democratic majority County elections 300, Democratic gain 1069.

York, majority for the constitution 1790, Radical majority County elections 1547, Democratic gain 243.

Union, majority for the constitution 72, Democratic majority County elections 12, Democratic gain 1919.

Spartanburg, majority for the constitution 58, Democratic majority County elections 1300, Democratic gain 792.

Lancaster, majority for constitution 10, Democratic majority County elections 118.

Kershaw, majority for constitution 10, Democratic majority County elections 10.

Radical Hostility to the Soldiers. The Radical campaign in the nation begins with the expulsion, at the national capital, of one hundred and fifty soldiers voted from the ballot-box—soldiers registered here with their families. It is a direct attempt to bring control of the Government, and by such acts only can they hope for success. This disfranchisement of the soldiers is the first victory of Reactionism.—*National Intelligencer.*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1868.

The President's Cabinet.

Reliable intelligence from Washington indicates that President JOHNSON will tender the office of Attorney General to Mr. EVANS, and eventually nominate Mr. JOHNSON to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Seventh District.

In addition to the delegates to the National Democratic Convention from this State, which we published a few days since, we learn that the Hon. THOS. L. JENKINS has been appointed a delegate from the Seventh Congressional District. The name of his colleague, or the alternatives is not known.

Return Tickets—Important to Delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

Wherever delegates to the National Democratic Convention intend taking the railroads a previous arrangement had best be made, so as return tickets will be granted at the starting point. This may perhaps save trouble and expense. It is generally customary on all roads to give return tickets for one fare to such Conventions, but some roads object to passing delegates returning on the certificate of the Secretary of Conventions that the party has attended the Convention, because it furnishes no evidence that the party passed over that particular road going to the Convention, and in some instances delegates to other Conventions have experienced trouble in consequence of it. It would therefore be best for delegates to have their credentials with them, and procure through return tickets at the point of starting, and in case a through ticket cannot be purchased, then, whenever you purchase a ticket, get a return ticket, as it is necessary to return the same way you go, in order to secure the advantage of going and returning for one fare.

Newspapers will please notice this for the benefit of the delegates, and railroad officials would do well to adopt it as a general rule, instead of different roads having different line of policy and subjecting delegates to delay, trouble and expense.

The Presidency—Prospect of Parties.

Politicians are figuring the chances of success for their political favorites, each claiming a victory. The "white hat" philosopher, who presides over the New York Tribune, who is an accurate and shrewd calculator in such matters, presents through the columns of his paper, the result of his calculations, from which he draws much consolation, but which we think really presents a hopeful show for the Democracy.

We hold it morally certain that the States we joined will choose Grant and Colfax Electors by decided majorities:

Alabama	1
Arkansas	2
California	3
Colorado	4
Connecticut	5
Delaware	6
Florida	7
Georgia	8
Idaho	9
Illinois	10
Indiana	11
Iowa	12
Kansas	13
Kentucky	14
Louisiana	15
Maine	16
Massachusetts	17
Michigan	18
Minnesota	19
Mississippi	20
Montana	21
Nebraska	22
Nevada	23
New Hampshire	24
New Jersey	25
New Mexico	26
New York	27
North Carolina	28
Ohio	29
Oregon	30
Pennsylvania	31
Rhode Island	32
South Carolina	33
Texas	34
Vermont	35
Virginia	36
Washington	37
West Virginia	38
Wisconsin	39
Wyoming	40
Total	410

Additional to these either Pennsylvania or Ohio, or Indiana with Nebraska or Nevada, and the Republican ticket is elected.

Hence we cannot perceive a probability of its defeat. It will be perceived that this calculation falls twenty-one votes short of an election, and only one New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio has that number of electoral votes, which will require one of these States, or Indiana, with its thirteen votes and one or two other States to make the remaining eight—Giving GRANT and COLFAX the States set down in the Tribune's table, they can hardly claim, with any degree of certainty, enough to constitute a majority.

Although it is claimed with moral certainty that these twenty States will cast their votes for the Radical candidate, we hold that the chances are better for the Democrats to carry Arkansas, Georgia, New Hampshire, North Carolina and West Virginia, casting thirty-two electoral votes, than for the Radicals to carry any State not enumerated in the table. And beyond these so great has been the reaction that Democratic success is not hopeless in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and Wisconsin, while Maine may return to her old love.

Without publishing the many calculations we find in our Democratic exchanges, we are satisfied that the Tribune's figures present a very hopeful prospect for the nominees of the New York Convention.

The Omnibus Bill.

It will be seen by a telegraph dispatch, that the "Omnibus Bill," admitting the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Florida, to which Alabama was also added in the Senate notwithstanding her rejection of the Constitution, has passed the Senate with amendments. It goes back to the House for concurrence. The amendments are the nullification of the Belief laws in the Georgia Constitution, and the enforcement of the disqualifying clauses of the Howard Amendment of the test-oath, in inaugurating the State Governments. Beyond these exceptions, the act is similar in every respect to that admitting Arkansas, the full text of which we published a day or two since.

Some of our exchanges were considerably exercised over the fact that it would be impossible to reorganize our State government under the exactions of the Reconstruction Acts and the orders of General CANBY, requiring the newly elected officers, during the continuance of the Provisional or Military Government, which of course must last until the Legislature had adopted the Howard Amendment, to take the test-oath, which in this State was impossible, for a quorum of the Legislature could not take that oath, and consequently the

Constitutional Amendment could not be adopted.

As Congress in this whole Reconstruction scheme was working confessedly "outside of the Constitution," we paid but little heed to what seemed to be a fatal hitch in the practical workings of their laws, knowing full well that an enabling clause would be adopted to meet this emergency. And such will be the case.

The bill, as it has passed the Senate, in which the House will most certainly concur, provides that the officers shall not be required to take the iron-clad oath, but the disabling clause of the Fourteenth Article shall be in full force, although it is not a part of the Constitution. Of course, immediately after the passage of the "Omnibus Bill," the disabilities will be removed from all the Radicals elected to office, while the Conservatives, falling under the ban of this Amendment, will remain disfranchised. This is in keeping with all their legislation, and is but a part of the burden which is breaking down the party.

Bishop Atkinson.

Our attention has been directed to a scurrilous and vindictive attack upon Bishop ATKINSON in the New Bern Republican. This disreputable sheet bases the article upon certain statements purporting to have been made by Bishop ATKINSON in a recent address in Hartford, Connecticut, extracts from which, as they appeared in the press of that city, we have published. The editor abuses this distinguished and venerable divine because of presumed ill-feeling towards the negroes.

Bishop ATKINSON has devoted much time and attention to the moral and social welfare of the colored people, and his present visit North is entirely for this purpose. He has devoted more time and met with more success in his labors for the advancement of the negroes probably than any person in this State. Some of his friends and admirers have thought he had done too much in this way, yet he is met by a most cowardly and false attack by one professing peculiar love for the negro.

The editor of the Republican has just been elected Secretary of State upon the Radical ticket, and his cowardice, falsehoods and impudence is in strict keeping with the character of the miserable adventurers into whose hands North Carolina has been placed, through the ignorance and prejudice of the negroes. Who this man is we know not. If a publication in a Northern sheet is to be believed, and which we have never seen denied, he is of infamous private character. His cowardly and indecent attack upon Bishop ATKINSON gives proof of a depraved heart, capable of any wickedness.

Those colored people who are enjoying the benefits of the Bishop's labors, and whose children are daily receiving careful training and education by means of his Christian efforts, can judge of the character of the man whom they have been made to elevate to high and important trusts, through the oaths and obligations of the Leagues; the cowardly and malignant nature of the carpet-baggers under whom they have placed the gentlemen of the State.

Agricultural Fair Grounds.

In furtherance of their determination to inaugurate a series of Agricultural and Mechanical Fairs and establish permanent Fair Grounds, the New Hanover Agricultural Society have addressed an official letter to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen upon the subject, and the question is now in the hands of the citizens of Wilmington. Shall we meet it in the proper spirit and secure for this locality these Fair Grounds and the many and immediate advantages to be derived therefrom? Our farmers have displayed the energy and determination necessary to give an impetus to this movement. It is definitely established, by men who will make good their resolution, that there will be grounds selected and fairly held, but unless aided by those immediately interested, the movement must be confined to the country and be begun in a feeble and unassuming manner.

Wilmington, with all her varied interests, growing commercial importance and flattering prospects for the future, cannot afford to neglect to take advantage of this golden opportunity of becoming, at a trifling expense, the headquarters of the industrial enterprise of a very large district of country. Previous to the war Petersburg, with a little outlay of money, but with that commendable exhibition of public spirit, which has ever characterized that city, established a Virginia and North Carolina Union Fair, almost under the shadow of the imposing State Fair at Richmond, with the most flattering success. Danville, unwarmed by the losses of the war and the stringency of the times, has already made a beginning, and their Fair last Fall was a most decided success, embracing in its scope the neighboring counties of Virginia and North Carolina. In Granville county the Agricultural Society made a propitious beginning last year, their Fair at Henderson being fully up to the antebellum exhibitions. We are glad to see that our farmers are determined not to be behind their neighbors in any enterprise conducive to their welfare. Their energy and zeal in this matter gives hopeful augury of certain success and prosperity. It remains to be seen whether our city will meet this enterprise of our farmers in the proper spirit.

A similar movement to this was checked in 1861, by the breaking out of hostilities between the North and South. At that time a committee consisting of Mr. HENRY NUTT, Dr. T. B. CARR, Mr. N. N. NIXON, and probably one or two others, were appointed to select suitable grounds for an Agricultural and Mechanical Fair. These gentlemen gave much time and consideration to the question, and after thorough examination agreed upon a location about a mile beyond the corporate limits of the city, near the Poor House, between the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and the County Road, as embracing many desirable requisites. Its advantageous situation, the formation of the grounds, its accessibility by railroad and water navigation, all combined to make it a most desirable location. This land is owned by the

county, and the Magistrates gave the Society an unlimited lease (retaining the ownership) so long as it was used for the purpose of holding Fairs.

These lands are still unoccupied and present as many advantages as formerly, and we have no doubt the county will renew its former liberal offer. So that one great expense will be saved, and it will only be necessary to fit up the grounds. Will this be done? It will require but a few thousand dollars at most, a sum far less than will be expended in our city during the first successful Fair which will be held after it is properly fitted up. Can any one estimate the immediate benefit to result from the establishment of proper Fair Grounds near this city? How long will it be before neighboring counties in North and South Carolina will join with our New Hanover county farmers, and the Society embrace in its sphere the richest agricultural portions of the State? What branch of industry will not reap an immediate benefit from their efforts will give to our agriculturists and mechanics; from the vast congregation in our midst of the leading farmers and mechanics and other visitors?

Will steps be taken in this matter? What do our city authorities, in whose hands the matter now rests, propose to do? We take this occasion to again urge this matter upon the Chamber of Commerce. Our citizens look to this body of our business men to give purpose and direction to movements for the benefit of the city. Our people generally will heartily endorse their action, and we feel assured that if they will bring this question before them and act promptly and decisively, the establishment of suitable Fair Grounds will be assured. Certainly it is of sufficient importance to command the early and earnest consideration of the Chamber of Commerce, and to that body we commend the subject.

We will be glad to hear from any of the committee to whom we have referred as having had the subject under consideration. Their opinions will be important in view of early action upon the part of our citizens.

The Democratic National Convention—Happy Omen of Victory.

The action of the Democrats of New Hampshire, Connecticut and New Jersey, in relation to the National Convention, illustrates the concord which prevails throughout the party on the subject of a Presidential nomination. Local and personal preferences are to be carefully subordinated to the single purpose of rescuing the country from the revolutionary body in power. All opinions and views are evidently to operate in combination for the earliest possible return to safe constitutional government. Such unanimity of feeling in different States is a happy omen for the result. The Democrats of the Union are not going into Convention to discover differences and avow distinctions, but to present to the party and the people such candidates, on the broad platform of the Constitution, as will be certain of an election. There was much enthusiasm manifested in all of these States for the noble cause now so near a triumph, which is a promise of victory even before the forces are marshalled in the field to wrest it from an unfaithful and unpatriotic party.

The friends of none of the distinguished gentlemen who will be urged for the nomination will carry their personal enthusiasm beyond the decision of the Convention; all will acquiesce readily and cheerfully in the result. Mr. PENDLETON, who will doubtless go into the Convention with more strength than any other man, has declared his intention of having his name withdrawn whenever it stands in the way of harmonious action and an acceptable nomination, and has openly stated his cheerful willingness to support Chief Justice CHASE, should he be chosen as the candidate.

The history of nominations in National Democratic Conventions are matters of interest in this connection, and may illustrate how impossible it is to calculate beforehand upon the result. The two-thirds rule which has prevailed in all national Democratic Conventions since 1832, was adopted that year on motion of the late Hon. R. M. SAUNDERS, of this State. General JACKSON was then nominated. In 1836 Mr. VAN BUREN was unanimously nominated. In 1840 he was again nominated and defeated by General HARRISON. In 1844 both Mr. VAN BUREN and General CASS received a majority of the votes, the former on the first, and the latter on the fourth, ballot. Mr. POLK was finally nominated on the tenth ballot. Mr. CASS went into the Convention of 1848 with sufficient strength to secure a two-thirds vote after a few ballots. At the Convention in 1852 none of the prominent candidates were nominated. Mr. PIERCE received the nomination on the forty-ninth ballot.

We think it is very improbable that either of the three prominent candidates, Mr. PENDLETON, Judge CHASE and General HANCOCK, will receive a two-thirds majority, and that a fourth name will be necessary to harmonize the conflicting opinions and preferences. Yet, with the assurance of acquiescence on the part of all, we look for the utmost harmony to be followed by a glorious and happy victory.

Oregon.

More complete returns from Oregon show how thorough and complete has been the Democratic triumph in that State. Twenty-three counties constitute the Commonwealth. Of these thirteen returned Radical members to the Legislature in 1866, and ten cast their votes for the nominees of the Democratic party. At the recent election twenty counties chose Democratic members of the Legislature and three Radicals. This is a change that foreshadows the total disruption of the Radical party in that locality. The people are tired of taxes and unwise legislation, disturbing of the country and injuring business, trade and commerce. They want peace—not the theoretical peace which General GRANT promises, but a real peace from a restored Union and vindicated Constitution, and so far as their strength goes, they will demand it. They see in the nomination of General GRANT an effort on the part of a band of designing men to perpetuate their power in the nation, and hence

the wonderful difference between the result in Oregon in 1866 and 1868. Business men have become fully aroused, and their votes are telling upon the result in all directions. Impediment, the domination of General GRANT, and the action of Butler and his "smelling committee," have contributed their share to that stream of public disfavor which is overwhelming the Radical party from Maine to Oregon. The late result in the latter State is but the forerunner of what will take place in all parts of the Union at the coming Presidential struggle.

The Real Soldiers.

The Cooper institute has been secured for the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention of July 4th, and among the distinguished Generals to be present, says the Philadelphia Age, are Major General Wm. B. Franklin, Major General F. W. Blair, Jr., Major General Gordon Granger, Major General Tom Ewing, Major General Hancock, and others of equal eminence. General Ewing will head from Ohio alone five hundred genuine veterans, and hundreds of real soldiers from all parts of the land are coming to rally again for personal rights and the Union of the States. The demonstration will be without precedent, and the contrast it will exhibit to the sullen side-show at Chicago will do much to relieve our military and naval services from the odium which that crowd of place-hunters and bums were calculated to cast upon them.

"Let us have peace," say Grant's fugitives, aping their leader.

Who hinders you? (asks the World.) You have Congress by more than two-thirds in either branch. The President is not in your way, for you can and do override his vetoes. The Supreme Court is not in your way, for you can and do abridge its jurisdiction. The army is not in your way, for you have created Grant military dictator in the Southern desert which you have made in ten States and call peace. These powers you have had for three years, thus utterly unimpeded have you been on every hand. If you wanted peace why didn't you give us peace?

IMPORTANT TO INSPECTORS—MODIFICATION OF THE INSPECTION REGULATIONS.—The following order was issued upon the adoption of the memorial presented from the Chamber of Commerce to the County Court, by the honorable Court at its session during the present week. It will be seen that some very important modifications and changes have thus been made in the inspection regulations, which Inspectors will do well to note carefully:

The Inspectors of Provisions and Forage shall hereafter be required to inspect the following articles and none other, viz:

Flour in barrels, Bales of Hay, Bales of Straw, Bales of Cotton, and shall weigh and inspect the said articles in the following manner: Flour in barrels or more shall be subject to inspection. One barrel in every five barrels, to be selected promiscuously, shall be emptied and weighed, and the remainder of the lot shall be subject to inspection. The weight of the lot shall be determined by an average of the barrels, and shall be marked on each barrel, and the sum of 25 cents per barrel, for each barrel so opened and weighed, and 15 cents per barrel for the remainder of the lot, shall be paid to the Inspector to brand, mark or stamp the said average weight on each barrel, also his name on each barrel, and shall render a certificate to the party for whom the work is performed, the sum of 25 cents per barrel, for each barrel so opened and weighed, and 15 cents per barrel for the remainder of the lot, shall be paid to the Inspector to brand, mark or stamp the said average weight on each barrel, also his name on each barrel, and shall render a certificate to the party for whom the work is performed, the sum of 25 cents per barrel, for each barrel so opened and weighed, and 15 cents per barrel for the remainder of the lot, shall be paid to the Inspector to brand, mark or stamp the said average weight on each barrel, also his name on 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